

CITY COUNCIL

Need, son of Sept. a large, fair, leather pocketbook, containing some money and papers. Any persons finding the same will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Merchant's Bank Brandon.

N. W. C. Raugh.

THOS. PHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

Cattle for Sale
SIX head of Shorthorn stock, including Durham yearling bull, for cash.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Minn.

During season, we beg to report as follows :

be no prosperity.
ALEX. FLEMING, GEO. PURVIS,
President, Secretary.

We had a visit from the beautiful
snow last Tuesday.

HOME MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Synodical Committee of Manitoba.

The Grants allotted to the Different Stations throughout the Country.

The Manitoba Synod's Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church commenced its first session in Knox Church last night. Among those present were: Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Home Missions in the Northwest, Conventer; Revs. D. M. Gordon, J. M. Pringle, A. H. Cameron, J. M. Wellwood, D. McRae, J. Farquharson, A. Bell, and the secretary treasurer, Rev. D. B. Whimster.

The synod was constituted for the purpose of allotting grants to the different missions throughout the Northwest, and has a very considerable task before it.

The committee, in view of the urgent necessities under its care, agreed to recommend the General Assembly's home mission committee to make the following grants to the congregations of Winnipeg Presbytery:

Little Britain and Selkirk, \$100—gratification is expressed at the increase made by the congregation toward support of ordinances; Emerson \$350, Springfield \$180, Stonewall \$350, (conditional upon settlement) and \$250 (if supplied by the ordinary Missionary.) Greenwood \$250, Headingly \$200, Dominion City \$150, Clearspring \$300, Morris \$300, Fort Francis \$400, Fort William \$250, \$600 per Sabbath was granted for supplying Posen monthly.

The committee adjourned until this morning at 9:00 o'clock.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The Synod resumed its session this morning at nine o'clock.

The following grants were made: High Bluff \$225. This grant is reduced in view of the fact that there is no estimate being given for collections taken in on half of this field. Barnsby \$200, Prince Albert \$600, Edmonton \$300, Regina \$350, Minnedosa \$200, Medicine Hat \$300, Fort Qu'Appelle \$200, Oak River \$300, Shell River \$300, Rossburn \$250, Whitewood \$400.

The committee draws the attention of the Brandon Presbytery to the largeness of this grant and recommends said Presbytery to take immediate steps to reduce the same.

Chater \$200, Cypress \$200, for the current six months.

The committee draws attention of the Brandon Presbytery to the exceptionally small rate contributions in this field and be informed that this committee cannot recommend so large a grant after the next six months.

Armada \$400 conditional upon an ordinary missionary being sent into this field. Indian Head \$250, Fort \$400.

The committee recommended that owing to the exceptional high cost of living the salary of Mr. McKenzie be \$700 per annum.

Birkhorn \$400, York Colony \$300, Pense \$8 per Sabbath for winter supply by Presbytery, or \$400 if an ordained missionary occupy the field. Cathcart \$300, Carlyle \$400, on condition that an ordained missionary occupy the field. Rapid City no grant. In the event of a call \$250 per annum. Strathclair \$250, Moose Jaw \$350. This grant is made in view of the fact that the subscription lists as returned are not as complete as they should be. Nepawa \$250, 26 Battleford, \$500. The committee earnestly hope that this grant may be considerably reduced next year.

Souris \$150. This grant is made in view of the committee being of the opinion that contributions from the field should be at least \$450, especially in view of the amount contributed by Souris village. 28 Newdale \$250.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Yesterday the Continental National Bank began a suit for \$25,000 against the large hog packing and exporting firm of Davis Atkinson & Co., which is the Chicago branch of the Liverpool pork house of John T. Davis & Co. A statement will be published to-morrow that this suit came on by Mrs. Atkinson, widow of a junior member of the firm, for \$60,000 which grew out of an alleged serious defalcation by J. Atkinson, aged twenty-four, his son, who had managed the Chicago house since his father's death. On October 3rd Mr. Davis arrived from Liverpool on his annual trip of inspection of the condition of the branch house. After arriving at his hotel one of the employees brought him an unsigned, unaddressed letter in what appeared to be young Atkinson's hand, confessing that he was a defaulter to the firm to the extent of over \$110,

000; that he began speculation on the Board of Trade, and having made money at first, went deeper getting upon the wrong side of the market in both buying and selling, so that at one time he was within a few thousand dollars of even when a collapse in prices made him worse than before. The following day Davis declared a dissolution of the branch of the firm, and began an investigation which thus far, it is said, shows a shortage of \$200,000 in young Atkinson's accounts and Davis believes it will exceed that sum. No arrests have been made. It is understood that Atkinson is at his home at the suburb of Kansas.

PROVINCIAL.

TRAFFIC is rapidly increasing on the M. & N. W. R. and there is quite a demand for lands along the line of railway. The prospects of the road are exceedingly good.

The Pilot Mound Signal says:—"Our attention was called to a beautiful wild rose in full bloom in the garden of one of the residents of the village yesterday, October 10th, Southern Manitoba, at least, is not the frozen country that many would suppose it to be."

The statement of the different electoral division agricultural societies up to the 30th of September, on which the provincial grant by the department of Agriculture. The council of the board of Agriculture will meet on the morning of the 28th inst. to make the appointment.

Mr. L. D. SNARY returned from Western Ontario on Tuesday morning with a carload of milk cows for the Northwest Dairy. The cattle, which are the finest that could be bought, and valued at \$1500, are quarantined at the Government farm, at Emerson, for sixty days. Mr. Snary's brother accompanies him and is looking after the cattle while in quarantine.

—Dr. Oranhyasakha, G. C. R. of I. O. F., has gone to Lincoln, Nebraska, to attend the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of that State. Afterwards he will remain in that State till enough subordinate courts are formed to institute a State High Court. He will then go to Dakota to form a High Court there. Afterwards visiting the High Court of Manitoba, and from there will return to Minnesota to organize a High Court for that State.—London Advertiser.

A Port Arthur despatch of yesterday says: "The mining fever has broken out afresh on account of a rich find at Silver Mountain, seventeen miles beyond the Rabbit Mountain mines. It is said that enormous quantities of ore are in sight. The vein is large, from two to ten feet wide, and has been traced over five miles. There are caves in it in which a man can walk, walled in with silver. Large specimens of pure ore, weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, have been brought to town. It is of very high grade."

An important discovery of coal is reported from Wapella, Northwest Territories, a town on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway a few miles west of Moosomin. The information was received here through the medium of a letter written by Mr. Smith one of the land examiners of the Hudson's Bay Land Department, to Mr. Aldous, D. L. S., of the city office. He says: "When I was passing through Wapella to-day (October 14) I was told that coal had been found about three miles east of that town, and I called at the place to see for myself, but as the hole from which the coal is said to have been taken is full of water, I can only give you the man's account of the find. He was digging a well near the bottom of a valley about fifty feet deep, which runs across his farm N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34, 14, 1 W. 2nd, and when almost seven feet down came to a layer of black shale almost six inches thick. Under this there was some clay, and then a seam of coal almost four inches thick, then a little more clay, then more coal. By the time he had got this far it was night, and he quit work. On going to work again next morning he found that the hole had caved in, and had a lot of quicksand in the bottom of such a liquid nature that it came in as fast as he could take it out, so he quit work. He says he took out about a bushel of coal, some of which was lying about to-day. I got a sample of it and found it a hard kind of bituminous coal, such as would be good for steam purposes."

FOREIGN.

Tilbury Centre, Ont., Oct. 16.—An express train ran into a gravel train about ten last night. The latter was standing on the far out on the switch. Three coaches and a baggage car were thrown from the track, killing Engineer Daniel Cox, of the express, and injuring several passengers, but

it is reported not seriously. The coaches fell a distance of 40 feet down an embankment, and they were all smashed, the escape of the passengers is miraculous. The loss to the railway company will be extensive.

Paris, Oct. 15.—An official despatch from General Neger says that a great battle was fought in the valley of the Yuchan, on the 11th inst. between the French under Colonel Doucier, consisting of two battalions of the foreign legion, two companies of infantry and a section of mounted artillery, and a Chinese army of several thousand men. The Chinese army was completely routed. The Chinese killed numbered 3,000, including the general commanding. The French loss was 2 killed and 92 wounded.

London, Oct. 16.—The St. James's Gazette has a new sensation, which is intended to make a tremendous stir in English political circles. The Gazette prints statements showing a degree of sloth, incompetency and favoritism on the part of British officers in India, which is not only disgraceful and unparalleled. The revelations are startling, and if they are to be believed England's supremacy in India is doomed to speedy extinction. The Gazette states, with a plausible appearance of authenticity, that it has indisputable authority for saying that we are approaching crises in comparison with which the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 will be commonplace. The principal dangers foretold arise from the disloyalty of the Mohammedans in Calcutta at Bombay, and the Russian invasion which is always threatened by way of Afghanistan. The Gazette promises to publish still more startling revelations, in which the oppressions of the natives of India by tax farmers and collectors will be shown in as bad a light as the crimes of Warren Hastings.

BRANDON PRIZE LIST.

Continued from last week.

Water color landscape—3rd to Mrs. Brownlee. Water color flowers—1st F. S. Lamont; 2nd J. B. Woodhull. Pencil figure subject—1st Miss L. Wonnocott; 2nd E. Martindale; 3rd Miss L. Wonnocott. Pencil any subject—1st Miss L. Wonnocott; 2nd Miss N. Nash; 3rd Miss Wonnocott. Crayon drawing, animals—1st T. H. Woodhull; 2nd Dr. Powell. Colored crayon, any subject—1st to T. J. Lamont; 3rd to James Patterson. Sepia drawing—1st Miss L. Wonnocott; 2nd T. J. Lamont. Pen and ink drawing—1st Mrs. Brownlee. Stuffed birds and animals—1st Fred Atkinson. Mapping—1st prize, map county of Brandon, J. H. Brownlee, city and district engineer; 2nd map city of Brandon; 3rd Brandon cemetery, do. Mr. Brownlee's new topographical map of the county of Brandon attracted much attention. It shows all of the natural features of that fertile county, the public improvements, schools, post offices, churches &c., to date. It also defines the township and municipal divisions, and contains a large amount of additional information of value to loan and financial companies, and in fact to all who are interested in the district.

MANUFACTURES, INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. Sulky horse-rake, mowing machine, Massey self-binder, and reaper, and threshers—by Wm. Johnston, and also by Watt Bros., Brampton patent, Horse shoes—1st McKenzie & Russell; 2nd John Cameron. Boots and shoes—1st Wm. Senkbeil; 2nd Zink Bros. Side of leather, sheep skin—1st Zink Bros.; 2nd Wm. Senkbeil. Men's moccasins—1st Zink Bros.; 2nd Wm. Senkbeil. Ladies' moccasins—1st Wm. Senkbeil. Leather mitts—1st Wm. Senkbeil. Best collection of home tanned furs—1st H. Killfoyle.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Crock butter, 35 lbs.—1st W. E. Hunter; 2nd James Whiteman; 3rd R. McTavish. Table butter 10 lbs.—1st W. E. Hunter; 2nd R. McTavish; 3rd W. F. Brooks. Cheeses—1st A. C. McPhail; only one exhibit.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Wild fruit preserves—1st Mrs. Brownlee; 2nd Robt. French. Cultivated fruit preserves—1st Mrs. Brownlee; 2nd D. McTavish; 3rd R. French. Pickles—1st J. L. Gray; 2nd D. McTavish; 3rd Mrs. Brownlee. Collection of jellies—1st Mrs. J. W. Anderson; 2nd Mrs. Brownlee; 3rd D. McTavish. White currants—1st M. E. Morrison. Black currants—1st A. B. McPhail; 2nd Mrs. Brownlee. Mushroom Catsup—1st R. McTavish; 2nd A. C. McPhail. Tomato Catsup—1st Mrs. Brownlee; 2nd M. E. Morrison. Crab apple Catsup—1st D. McTavish. Raspberry vinegar—1st Mrs. McDiarmid; 2nd R. French. Home made wine—1st D. McTavish; 2nd A. C. McPhail. Red Carrots—1st W. Brooks. Carrots, intermediate—1st John B. Davis. Red onions—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray; 2nd J. R. Davis; also 1st for yellow onions. English potato onions—1st H. Bradford; 2nd J. B. Davis. Top onions—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray. Turnips for table use—1st A. C. Wells; 2nd Geo. Murphy. J. B. Davis was awarded 1st prizes for long red beets, parsnips, red tomatoes, cucumbers, citrons, also red and white celery. Winter cabbage—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray; 2nd J. B. Davis. York cabbage—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray; 2nd A. C. Wells. Vegetable cress—1st G. Murphy. Summer and winter Radishes—1st A. C. Wells. Kuhl—1st John B. Davis; 2nd Mrs. Brownlee. Mushroom—1st A. C. Wells; 2nd Mrs. Brownlee. Parsley—1st Mrs. A. C. Wells; 2nd Mrs. J. L. Gray. Dwarf beans—1st J. B. Davis. Lettuce—1st J. B. Davis; 2nd Mrs. A. C. Wells. Rhubarb—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray; 2nd D. McTavish. Collection of herbs—1st prize J. S. Gray. Nature Hope—1st A. C. McPhail. Pumpkins—1st J. S. Gray; also 1st for marrow squashes and winter cabbage. Early York Cabbage—1st J. S. Gray; 2nd A. C. Wells. Khal Rabbits—1st Mrs. J. S. Gray. Potatoes, very large, White Elephant, Queen of the Valley, White Star, Late Rose, Early rose, Peerless, Solomon Tuberosum, 7 inches long—1st George E. Murphy; 2nd John B. Davis. Vegetable marrow—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray. Savory herbs—1st Mrs. J. L. Gray.

NOTICE

—TO—

SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are resolved on getting the subscription list of the MAIL pre-paid as far as possible, as is the custom in all well-regulated offices, we make the following propositions: From those who took the paper from the first January or February, 1883, and have paid nothing since, we will

ACCEPT \$5

—AND—

GIVE A CLEAR RECEIPT

p to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance.

From those who commenced in September, 1883, the first under present management and have since paid nothing, we will

ACCEPT \$3.50

in full to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance of this in advance; and from those who paid the present proprietor one year, and whose term has now expired some weeks since, we will accept \$2, and receipt until January, 1886. In the course of two or three weeks we will have such improvements completed in the paper as to make it one of the first in the Province, and every way worthy of the patronage of all independent-minded readers. As we intend to have no arrears in our books after the first of December, all uncollected subscriptions at that time will be placed in our subscribers' hands for collection. We have to pay wages every week, paper, ink, rent, etc., every month, and we know of no reason why we should be asked to give a year's credit or more. These terms will be strictly enforced.

C. CLIFFE.

Publisher

MOUNTAIN SURVEYING.

Preparations for the Issue of
A Geological Map.

Mr. George M. Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who has been prosecuting his geological researches in the Rocky Mountains, arrived in the city last night on his way to Ottawa. To a reporter this morning he stated that he and his party, who have been in the mountains since last June, have been finishing the work begun last year to secure the data for a general reconnaissance geological map of the country from the Red Deer River down to the boundary line. The work has been completed fairly well, and the map will be issued this winter. Inaccessible places will be left blank. The map will be of very great service to prospectors in that country, and the coal basins will be marked out. Coal basins or seams were found in many places. The coal was a very good specimen, although probably the best has been discovered at the Cascade Mountain, near Arrow River. The coal deposits extend like long troughs. The deposits are much more numerous and extensive than was originally supposed. Many of the coal deposits are so insulated by mountainous masses of country that they are almost inaccessible, but will doubtless prove a great value eventually for smelting the different kinds of ores which abound in their vicinity. Copper was found in considerable quantities, but as none of the mines were opened up, the extent of the deposits has not yet been ascertained, but the prospects are very favorable. Extensive deposits of lead were also discovered in many places by the survey party. Mr. Dawson thinks the coal could be used to great advantage in reducing the copper and lead ores, so as to make its export a paying investment. As to the wood, Mr. Dawson says there is an abundant supply of excellent timber in the mountains, but great quantities have been washed and burned by forest fires. Mr. Dawson says it would be desirable to take some measures to preserve the forests, because the lumber is excellent in the valleys. The devastating of the country by the fires renders it useless, as it is made impossible. In the mountains there is abundance of good game such as wild sheep and goats, elk and black-tailed deer. During the past month considerable snow has fallen in the higher altitudes. At the head of Red Deer and other rivers very large glaciers exist. Along the Kicking Horse large glaciers also exist. Mr. Dawson says the Canadian Pacific Railway is the only railway crossing the mountains from which glaciers can be seen, and he says it would be very desirable to have a trigonometrical map of the country, and he has no doubt such a map will be prepared before long. Mr. Dawson says the Rocky Mountains afford a fine field for any enterprising mountain explorer. There are so many peaks to climb, up which man has never ventured. There is also a vast extent of country which has never yet been traversed.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and beauty. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

THE CABBAGE MAGGOT.

An Ontario gardener recommends a solution of corrosive sublimate as a remedy for these pests. He dissolves an ounce of the poison in hot water, to which is added four gallons of cold soft water. The roots of the plants are dipped in the mixture, and the earth in which they are set is also wet with it.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

KEEPING BUTTERSWEET.

Mr. L. B. Arnold in a conversation recently with the editor of the New England Farmer, said he had solved the problem of keeping butter sweet for an indefinite period by taking it from the churn in the granular form, and after rinsing it sufficiently in water or brine, then packing it in firkins of strong brine, without any working whatever. A mistake by many butter makers is that of working their butter too much; it is sufficient to work just enough to distribute the salt evenly through it.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tracheitis, etc.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Cough-Away," \$1.

SAVE THE BEST PULLETS.

Of course that is what you mean to do, but I know how it is in a good many cases. Those big, plump, early pullets that ought to be laying by the first of October will bring more money than those hatched later and so a good many of them go to market. And it sometimes happens that a poultry buyer comes along in the middle of the day, when the fowls, old and young, are scattered all over the place, and the farmer, his boys, the hired man and the poultry man "run down" and catch the fowls, until the buyer has as many as he wants, or as many as the farmer cares to sell; when the race is over and the frightened fowls that are left together again, the farmer's wife finds that some of the boys managed to catch the largest pullets. That is no way to manage. Select the pullets that you want to keep over and keep them apart from those you intend to sell; then when a poultry buyer comes along there will be no mistakes.

GLANDERS.

Dr. N. H. Paaren, State Veterinarian, read a paper before the Chicago Electric Medical Society Wednesday night on the subject of "Glanders in Man and Animal." Glanders, he said, is a specific febrile disorder peculiar to solipeds, and is capable of transmission to man and other animals. The disease may appear in different forms—simple glanders and acute farcy. In reality, however, glanders and farcy are identical, glanders being the more malignant form, and invariably fatal. There is a form of simple chronic glanders, which may exist in the human system, as has been demonstrated in cases that came under the doctor's observation. He cited a case where a farmer living near Regina became inoculated with the most malignant form of glanders from a diseased horse by getting some of the virus from the horse's nose on his finger. The farmer died a horrible death a few days after the disease had asserted itself. The man's wife who attended him in his sickness became inoculated with the disease in the form of farcy, and, while she is yet alive, after one year's suffering from the disease, she drags out a miserable existence, excluded from the world. There is no such thing as a cure for glanders or farcy, but it may be temporarily arrested by antiseptic treatment. The only safeguard to society, the doctor said, is the destruction of any animal that shows symptoms of the malady.

THE GRAIN STANDARD.

The Necessary Qualification
of Wheat for Market.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trade a committee consisting of Messrs. G. J. Moulton, John Ogilvie, Hastings, McMillan and Bawlf were appointed for the purpose of fixing standards for the use of grain inspectors in this province. The standards fixed upon by them are as follows:

No. 1 hard spring wheat—shall be red Fyfe wheat, containing not more than ten per cent. admixture of softer varieties; must be sound, well cleaned, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the measured imperial bushel.

No. 2 hard spring wheat—shall be red Fyfe wheat, containing not more than ten per cent. admixture of softer varieties; must be sound, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 53 pounds to the measured imperial bushel.

No. 1 spring wheat—Must be sound, well cleaned and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the measured imperial bushel.

No. 2 spring wheat—Must be sound, reasonably clean, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured imperial bushel.

No. 3 spring wheat—shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not class enough for No. 2, and weighing not less than 56 pounds to the measured imperial bushel.

Rejected spring wheat—shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit for No. 3.

Note A. All good wheat which is slightly damp shall be reported "no grade," with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition.

Note B. All wheat that is in a heating condition or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly bin-burnt, whatever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported "condemned," with inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

Note C. Wheat containing any

admixture of "goose wheat" shall be graded "rejected."

Note D. Wheat containing smut or sprouted kernels, in however slight degree, shall in no case grade in its class as high as No. 1.

These standards have been adopted by the board and will now be the regulation.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing special little neck cover "NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES." They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

FARM HAND WANTED.

ACCUSTOMED to cattle. Winter's work if suitable. Apply to W. G. KNIGHT, Ask Like, Man.

Farm For Sale or Rent,

BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 Range 22. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and firing for a lifetime. There is the Harwood (100) broken and becase ready for spring crop. A good drainage 2 1/2 in. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon. Box 42, Souris.

HAIR DESTROYER.

HALEX, ROSS'S DEPICATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, secretly packed, for a dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark color; Oil of Candorides, for growth of hair; Curling fluid; Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The skin tightener, for furrow; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Spruits for crooked limbs; 25c; Medicine for croup, 50c; Completion pills, 25c; Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars; Ear, eye, remedy for the skin, 1c. "Ross's Toilet Magazine," 1c. All secretly packed for stamps. 21, Lambie, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 6:30 p.m.
10:40 a.m. Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Brandon	1:00 p.m.
9:01 p.m. Broadview	5:00 a.m.
2:22 a.m. Regina	11:05 p.m.
5:01 a.m. Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current	12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.
1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South.	Going North.
7:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. Emerson	4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
1:45 a.m. St. Vincent	Leave
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

Going South.	Going North.
12:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 8:00 p.m.
1:45 a.m. Morris	4:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Gretna	2:10 p.m.
8:35 a.m. Arrive Manitoba City	Leave 6:30 a.m.
9:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:10 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Stony Mountain	2:10 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Arrive Stonewall	Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and E. Carson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager,
WM. HARDEK, Asst. Traffic Manager

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmith and Jobber

West Side NINTH Street.

Between Rosser and Princeps Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOER IN
THE CITY.Repairing of All Kinds
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.
W. M. WILSON,
N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,
FINEST-CLASS RIGS.

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed
STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & Co. Toronto, Ont.

For sale by JAMES A. SMAR, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth Street & Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

Corner Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - MANITOBA

PAISLEY

Whose name is that? I see it everywhere? Why that is the PIONEER DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS MAN, near Corner 9th Street and Rosser Avenue. He has just returned from a business trip East with piles of NEW GOODS, bought in Chicago and Montreal, and are now offered for sale at prices way down below anything ever heard of in Brandon before.

This is the place. Isn't that pretty? These Bonnets and Hats are gems of beauty? That wonder itself is worth walking a mile to see! Let's go in and see their New Goods? Agreed!

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Samples and Prices mailed to parties at a distance if desired. Eggs and butter taken in exchange for Goods.

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Specially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street
Goods Sold on Monthly Payments,

The special Auditors report on the late municipality of Shoal Lake was considered. Action thereon was deferred pending a further inspection of the books and accounts to be made

NOT TO BE FOUND.

CITIZENS of the Metropolis Whose Residence is a Secret.

[Editorial in Chicago Tribune.] There are many residents of New York, well-dressed, well-educated and upright, so far as is known, who never give their private address, nor can it ever be found in the directories. They may allude to it in a general way, as in Forty-fifth street in Madison avenue, or at Harlem; but, if asked to particularize, they change the subject. Other men again have private addresses where they never can be found, and where, if direct inquiry be made it will be ascertained that they do not live. These are generally board houses or lodging-houses, where these persons may have been at some time—departed boarders or lodgers leave no more trace than foot-prints on the sea-beach—but whose present whereabouts is wholly unsuspected.

It is quite common for men to assume to have a home at Orange, Elizabeth, Newark, Freshing, Jamaica, Garden City, Tremont, River or at any of the scores of suburban towns or villages that are mainly the dominions of the metropolis. There is small danger of any one seeking them in those spots, unless it be a woman in love with them or a man anxious to borrow money; for to be put in the city proper is very much like being out of the world. Some New Yorkers will permit their residence to be known to any one a few intimate friends—carefully instructed not to repeat it—because they dread noisy, rowdy, beggars and disagreeable visitors, of whose incursions dwellers on this island are always in imminent peril. And others will not permit it for fear of duns, creditors, and other people that they have reason to avoid. They are so irregular, so dishonest in their daily conduct, that it is neither to their interest nor convenience to have their retreat familiar.

But the reason why the majority of the Manhattanites refuse to give their residences is because these are so queer or so different from what they pretend to be. Most of them are bachelors—bachelors, that is, as much as men ever are—who preserve a certain semblance of propriety that may be rather artificial. The places where they lodge are cleaner or humbler than they would care to have known; therefore they are kept secret.

A fellow who has credit with his tailor, who swaggers at his club, who affects to be learned about Burgundy wines, though he has never tasted a drop of the genuine, is unwilling that his acquaintances should be aware that he occupies a hall bedroom in Third avenue. A young physician who prates of his rich patients and his consultations with practitioners of national reputation conceals the fact that he is obliged from poverty to sleep on a lounge in his office. The lawyer newly arrived from the country and fond of talking of his cases and clients, entirely imaginary, prefers to have it thought that he lives at Fairfield instead of a rear cubby in Nassau street.

Thus many men who depend on their wife and future possibilities for their income are indisposed to reveal their home, which is with an American the spot that holds his trunk. There are husbands and fathers, too, who live so badly, so unlike what you would suppose from their assumption, that they never furnish any definite information on that score. Their families are never visible, and they never intend they shall be. Numerous New Yorkers with unwieldy wives, have gone to conceal their peculiar domesticity and so claim fictitious abodes.

Banana Peel as a Lubricator.

[New York Sun.]

Along yellow ice-cart, heavily laden, slid the other day into a gutter in Chambers street, near west Broadway. The rear wheel stuck firmly against the curb. The driver asked his horses and swung them around, but to no purpose. Ingenious philanthropists offered all kinds of suggestions, patted the trembling, sweating horses, and some put their shoulders to the side of the truck, but without avail. The rear wheel would not turn. A fat-faced little colored boy watched the proceedings with a child-like look of sympathy for the overstrained animals. He suddenly ran down Chambers street and returned panting, carrying in his arms a lot of banana peels.

"Say, boss," he called to the driver, "I'll make yer wheel turn with these here, if yer'll let me put 'em down."

"All right, sonny," said the driver. The little darky sprang under the wheels, and carefully laid down the skins. He pressed them close to the curb, where the wheel was jammed. Then he sprang back and shouted, "Now, boss, pull away."

The crowd laughed; the driver pulled taut his lines and gave his horses a lash. The animals sprang forward, the wheel glided along the layer of banana peels, and the heavy wagon rolled out of the gutter. The on-lookers cheered as it drove away.

"Oh," said the little darky, "I've seen pop me farrel and boxes with oil, and pop me a little oil makes hebbly dings go round. I seen hebbly men fall on banana peel, and I guessed dey move dat wheel. My name, boss, am Abraham Lincoln George."

Why They Are Dying Off.

[New York Sun.]

Wife (reading the paper)—Here is an account of another woman, killed by George Washington, who has just died.

Husband (mild on business matters)—Yes. Wife—One can scarcely pick up a paper without reading of some woman whom George Washington killed as having just died.

Husband (a little impatient)—Yes, dear; but don't bother me. Probably something poisonous about him.

Bain by Artificial Means.

[Norristown Herald.]

An exchange thinks the time may come when thunder-storms may be called up by artificial means. Come! Why, bless you, here. The only artificial means necessary is to set up a Sunday-school picnic. There may be an occasional failure, but it is about as sure as anything on this ever-changing globe—save death and taxes.

A Young Woman's Modesty.

[New York Sun.]

"Why didn't you thank that gentleman for his seat?" asked her aunt who lives in the country.

"Because," replied the young woman, in an undertone, "in the city, ladies, when going about without an escort, should be very careful, you know, and I didn't like to offend a gentleman by saying."

LETTER TO FARMERS.

What May Be Done for the Bright, Ambitious Farmer's Son.

M. Quad Tells What He Would Do for a Boy of the Right Sort—A Word to the Wise Granger.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An Ohio farmer wrote the other day, asking: "Why don't you write something for country boys?" What has been written has been applied to all boys in a general way, but in this article I will hit the country boys in particular.

To be a farmer's son is too often, to be a drudge. The farmer himself is one, and he cannot spare his son. In some cases this must necessarily be so, but there are many exceptions. To be a farmer means to be out of bed at daylight and hard work until sundown. It means, in the majority of cases, plain clothes, plain fare and few privileges. The farmer himself may not care for the concert and circus and excursion, and in his selfishness he refuses his boys such privileges. After his back-breaking work of the day he may not care to sit down with a newspaper or book, but that is no reason why he shouldn't have those things in the house for his boys and girls. I know plenty of farmers with cash in bank who are too lazy to take anything beyond a local weekly newspaper. They make any old thing do. They have no pride about their horses and harnesses. They buy cheap clothes for the boys, pinch 'em down to the last cent, and then wonder that they don't want to attend some fashionable town church on Sunday.

The old-fashioned farmer came about as near being a two-legged hog as is possible to get. Because he liked fat pork the year round his family must eat it. Because he could get along with a \$7 suit of clothes every one else must come to it. Because the almanac furnished him plenty of reading his family has no business to want newspapers and magazines. He wanted his sons to feel as big as "them 'ere Barker boys," and yet he refused them everything which has made the Barker boys their superiors.

If you will consult the criminal records of cities and villages you will find that farmers' sons are pretty disorderly characters. They bring to town with them a spirit of recklessness that calls for a row. Why? I can tell you, because I have asked at least fifty of them. Being a boy up without any privileges and you make him hate half the world. When he becomes a young man and feels his lack of education and polish he will hate the other half. He comes to town feeling that he has had no show and is a nobody, and this breeds a spirit of defiance. He has just as much right in the world as the lawyer's son. He has just as much brain and in his young days was the best looking. And the lawyer's son has been schooled and his mind expanded, while the farmer's son has been toiling and drudging. Cultivation, education and associations have made the lawyer's son a fine-looking young man. Snow, wind, rain, hard work and bitterness of spirit have so changed the looks of the farmer's son that he is ashamed of himself.

I am not going to advise farmers in the case, but I'll tell you what I'd do if I was a farmer and had a boy about 15 years of age when I wanted to follow the same pursuit, I'd have kept him in school up to this time, and he'd be fairly posted in geography, grammar, mathematics, orthography and chirography. I should have sent him to school in town in order that he might have the rough corners sandpapered down by contact with society. If he had any musical talent I'd encourage it. I'd allow him so much money per week, and advise with him until he could spend it intelligently. I'd get him good clothes and encourage him to be neat and tasteful in dress.

I could not have done this had I been poor, but eight out of ten of our farmers could do even better. When my boy came home he would find at least one good daily paper in the house, backed up by a literary weekly, an agricultural journal, a magazine and a scientific publication. The farm should be marked, every field numbered, and we'd open a book account to show how many dollars and cents day's work were expended for certain returns. My boy should be my business partner. We'd read together, discuss and plan together. I'd while I endeavored to make him feel his responsibility. I should do nothing to make him lose his independence.

Intelligence and energy rightly applied to farm labor would give every farmer's boy a holiday in every week of the year. Let him go fishing or hunting, or swimming or riding. Let him go to town and consult buyers and sellers and put up. Let him have books and papers and tools. Give him a chance to earn something and to own something. Surprise him some day by the statement that he is not a slave whose only return for his hard work are slop clothes, cheap fare and poor lodgings. Surprise him still more by asking his opinion now and then, and by giving him a chance to prove his theories.

Mr. Pond Explains.

[Boston Globe.]

Squire Borge, of Bangor, is wealthy and wishes his friends to understand that he is a wonderful sportsman. Last winter he started up country on a fishing trip, where he met with poor success. The first thing he did on returning to the city was to go to a market and buy fifteen trout. They were beautiful, and he told the salesman what he was going to do with them. He told him where he should say they were caught.

"Oh, I tell them they were taken from Linus Pond."

On his way home the squire called and had the large one photographed. Underneath the picture he wrote:

"One of the fifteen taken from Linus pond, Jan. 8, 1884, by Timothy Borge, Esq."

In two days he came back to the market-man and said:

"Look here, where is Linus pond, anyhow? They asked me where it was and I told them it was up in the north part of Hancock county. Then they got a map and wanted me to show it to them, and for the life of me I couldn't find it. Just tell me where it is and I'll go home and fix them."

Confused their heads, the market-man said: "Linus pond is, and give them enough of it."

Then the market-man led him gently outside the shop and pointed to his sign. It read: "Linus Pond. Fish, oysters and crabs."

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NIEL BROAD, W. H. GAMES, Managers.

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Would not be any greater inducement to the Public than the Bargains we are now offering come to the conclusion that we must have

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Closing Out our Whole stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE, at Cost and Less than Cost

The Axe is laid to the root of the tree, and there will be no let up until the object is achieved

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